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MISSOURI NEWS.

Charles Stevens was arrested near Chillicothe, charged with the murder of Wm. A. Ellis.

Boonville is to have a new market house and expects to add a metropolitan hotel in the near future.

E. P. Black, who disappeared from Carl Junction, on September 30, is at the home of his brother in Cranberry, N. C.

A baseball circuit comprising Savannah, Amazonia, Fillmore, Rosendale, Rochester, Rush and Nodaway will be organized next year.

The corn crop of Missouri averages 111 per cent., according to the report of Department of Agriculture, or 12 per cent. better than any state in the Union.

There is a district in St. Louis with 100,000 inhabitants and only one church. Formerly it contained twenty-two churches. It now has 300 saloons.

The only monument so far erected on the Chickamauga battlefield for confederates was raised by Missouri, which raised also two monuments to union soldiers.

Judge Ellison is instructing grand juries where he is holding court to indict every road overseer who fails to do his duty in the repairing or constructing of roads.

The bond investment companies, of which there are three in the state, are still making a fight on the decision of State Treasurer Stephens, ordering them to close.

The state convention of Missouri Universalist churches was in session at Lamotte the first of the week. Fifty delegates representing twelve churches were present.

Work on the smelter at Hunter mines, Camden county, was begun last week. Sixteen thousand pounds of lead is already mined, and work being vigorously prosecuted.

Luelius Cunningham, son of James Cunningham, has won, by a competitive examination, the cadetship of the Sixth Congressional district to the United States Military academy at West Point.

Frank Alcorn, a well-known and popular Missouri Pacific conductor, died of consumption at his home in Sedalia, leaving four motherless children. Mrs. Alcorn's death having occurred some months ago.

Farmers are inclined to be careless about complying with the requirements of a statute adopted by the last legislature providing that all hogs that have died of cholera shall be buried three feet under ground. Failure to observe this provision is punishable by a \$100 fine.

Mayor Clark has vetoed the curfew ordinance passed by the Warrensburg council, announcing his belief in its unconstitutionality, and calling attention to the fact, furthermore, that anyway the city has no night policeman to enforce it, and the council refuses to confirm anyone he appoints to that position.

The Missouri populist committee adopted the following:

We affirm our devotion to the principles embodied in the national platform of the People's party adopted at Omaha, July 4, 1892.

In view of the widespread corruption of legislative bodies, we deem it necessary to the perpetration of American liberty that more direct legislation be adopted.

We therefore recommend that in the next national platform of the people's party there be a demand for such direct legislation as is embodied in the initiative and referendum.

The Missouri Grand Lodge Knights of Pythias held its annual meeting in Hannibal. Dr. H. J. Rayold, of St. Joseph, was unanimously elected grand chancellor; Dr. W. T. Rolser, of Cape Girardeau, grand vice-chancellor; Stanley B. Walker, of Highville, prelate; John Holmes, of St. Louis, grand keeper of records and seal; Adam Thies of Hannibal, for the twenty-first time re-elected grand master of the exchequer; J. B. Thomas of Willow Springs, grand master-at-arms; Leo Keller Lexington, grand inner guard; W. E. Webb, Macon, grand outer guard. The principal interest centered in the election of supreme lodge representatives. The candidates were: George R. C. Wagoner, St. Louis; James A. Reed, Kansas City; Harry H. Allen, Sedalia; John N. Baskett, Hannibal; R. H. Maybury, Kansas City; J. A. Frink, Springfield; and W. A. Radcliff, Sedalia. Allen was elected on the third ballot and Wagoner on the fifth. James A. Reed was elected trustee for three years, John N. Baskett for two years and M. D. Wood for one year. The Grand Temple of Rathbone Sisters elected officers as follows: Grand chief, Mrs. A. Farley, of Kansas City; grand senior, Mrs. E. J. Taylor, Marcelline; grand junior, Mrs. J. L. Schnitzer, Hannibal; grand manager, Mrs. M. E. Rae, St. Louis; grand M. of R. and O., Mrs. George Raymond, of Springfield; grand M. of P., Mrs. A. Wheeler, of Centropolis; grand protector, Mrs. Nena Hild, of St. Louis; grand O. G., Mrs. W. H. Griffin, of Brookfield.

The Grand Lodge, K. of P., of Missouri voted down the proposition to establish a Pythian home for indigent members of the order.

MISSOURI NEWS.

Conference reports show that Missouri has 6,000 more Methodists now than at this time last year.

The Sedalia public library is the recipient of 800 valuable volumes, a gift from Ex-Congressman John T. Heard.

Mand Lewis was convicted of killing State Senator Peter Morrissey and sentenced to 15 years in the penitentiary.

John Blue, for twenty years a druggist of Nevada, died suddenly October 19. He was 46 years old, and leaves a wife and seven children.

Sedalia's new high school building will be dedicated November 2, with appropriate ceremonies. State Superintendent Kirk will deliver the principal address.

Cole county taxpayers are asking the county court to give them an opportunity to vote on a proposition to issue \$50,000 in bonds for a new courthouse at Jefferson City.

At Springfield John Mojora, 18 years old, was killed in the abdomen by a horse and as help did not arrive for ten minutes, he died. There were no bruises or internal injuries. His father was killed by the caving of a sewer a short time ago.

The large barn of Col. Wells Blodgett of St. Louis was entirely destroyed by fire, ten miles east of Warrensburg. Seventy-five tons of hay, tools and farm implements were also destroyed. Insurance on the barn, \$1,000; loss on barn and hay, \$4,000.

Andrew Brady, aged 20, and Miss Bettie Barnes, aged 17, daughter of Cashier Wellington Barnes of First National Bank of Nevada, were quietly married at Cincinnati, O., by the Rev. Mr. Magruder. The marriage was an elopement, as both parents objected to the marriage on account of their ages. They will reside with the groom's brother at Muscogee, I. T., for the present.

General and Mrs. E. B. Brown celebrated their golden wedding anniversary at their home in Cuba a few nights ago, in the presence of a number of old friends and acquaintances. The general and his wife are held in the highest esteem. The former's fine war record was grandly supplemented by that of his noble wife, who for nearly four years devoted her time as a nurse to the service of the sick and wounded soldiers.

Scott White, of Clinton, brought suit in the United States circuit court against the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway company for \$5,000 damages. He complains that it is the custom of the company to allow its men to use handcars "having neither whistle nor bell." One day last April he was driving across the railroad tracks on one of the streets of Clinton, when his wagon got in the way of a handcar, and in the collision the wagon was upset and he was thrown out on his head. He does not say what became of the handcar or its passengers, but says his team ran away and smashed what remained of his wagon after the collision. Since that time he has suffered great distress, and the lower half of his spinal column is, as he believes, permanently injured. Besides the \$5,000 damages for himself he wants \$150 for the damage done to the wagon and team.

The state executive committee of the Y. M. C. A. held an important meeting in St. Louis. Fayette was chosen for the next annual state convention and the time from February 9 to 9, 1896. Sam Gordon, of Cleveland, O., was chosen as permanent state secretary. The next annual convention was considered, and Messrs. McPheeters, Coxhead and Gordon appointed a committee to arrange a suitable programme. In all probability Rev. Theodore Cuyler, of New York, will be secured to address the convention. State Secretary Gordon submitted his report of work done in the past half year. He found that favorable financial conditions had greatly assisted the various associations to increase in membership and accommodations. The committee decided to establish "Young Men's Days" in about ten or fifteen smaller cities of Missouri for the purpose of interesting the citizens in young men's work. Mr. Gates agreed to spend three weeks in December collecting funds for the state work. He has just returned from the City of Mexico, where he was inspecting Y. M. C. A. He said that President Diaz showed great interest in the success of the movement.

In an interesting description of the wonderful Harry county cave, which it is believed will in time rival the Mammoth cave, of Kentu-ky, Herbert Bartlett, a mining engineer, who has recently made a thorough exploration of it says: "The first chamber, or grand amphitheater, is circular in form, 700 feet in diameter, while the ceiling, 225 feet above, appears to be held in place by immense columns of onyx and marble. Leading off in another direction from this central room is a lofty passageway. Following this the

throne room is reached and here in solitude is a grander throne than was ever built by man or designed by human brain. It stands alone in the middle of a chamber, with ceilings 300 feet above, while from side to side the floor measures 200 feet, and from end to end 570 feet. The throne, a majestic stalagmite, formed of pure onyx and Jasper, with markings of beryl, stands in the center. It is thirty-six feet across and twenty feet from front to back, and rises to a height of a xty-five feet. Rooms spread out at the end of beautiful arched passageways. All are adorned with the same colored and white carvings. One passage has been traced a distance of twelve miles and it is believed there are connections thirty-five miles away. A stream fifty feet wide, of the very coldest water, flows swiftly through the cave, and the roar of falls can be heard in the distance."

The most interesting case that has been tried during the present term of the Jackson county circuit court was the damage suit brought by Emory B. Bruce against Augustus Bombeck for \$5,000 personal damages. It is one of special interest to married men, inasmuch as it shows a husband's liability for his wife's actions. On October 1, 1889, Emory B. Bruce was seated in a buggy on the southwest boulevard, waiting for a friend, when Mrs. Mary Bombeck drove down the street. She was in a light buggy, and was driving one of her husband's speedy trotting horses. The animal became unmanageable as it neared Bruce's vehicle, and finally turned and dashed into it. Bruce's buggy was badly torn up, and his nose was broken. He brought suit for damages in the sum of \$5,000. It has for years been the law that a husband is responsible for his wife's actions as regards slanderous speech, and taking it for granted that a man was responsible for the other actions of his better half, Bruce directed his suit against Mrs. Bombeck's husband. It so happened, however, that Mr. Bombeck was in New York at the time of the accident occurred, and, as the Missouri supreme court has decided in the fifty-eighth Missouri reports, that a man is responsible for his wife's actions only when he was present, the case was thrown out of court by Judge Glover. The supreme court had stated, in giving the decision, that when a man and his wife were together, any ill-advised acts committed by the wife are supposed to be at the dictation of the husband but in this case the husband was away the woman was a free agent, and she alone could be held responsible. But in a later case of similar nature, the supreme court has reversed the fifty-eighth, and a husband now stands responsible for all his wife's mistakes, whether he be with her or in another country. When this ruling was made, the suit brought by Bruce against Bombeck was reopened. The trial lasted three days, and resulted in a verdict for \$1,500 damages.

CROP ESTIMATES.

From the Financial and Commercial Chronicle, New York.

In the following statement we show the combined aggregate of the crops in wheat, corn, and oats for five years:

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Wheat.	1,212,779,052	1,212,779,052	1,212,779,052	1,212,779,052	1,212,779,052
Corn.	4,170,000,000	4,170,000,000	4,170,000,000	4,170,000,000	4,170,000,000
Oats.	728,284,000	728,284,000	728,284,000	728,284,000	728,284,000
Total.	6,110,063,000	6,110,063,000	6,110,063,000	6,110,063,000	6,110,063,000

It is only necessary to say with reference to the foregoing that it indicates a total for the combined crops of 1,800 million bushels larger than for 1894, 1,000 millions larger than for 1893, 800 million larger than for 1892 and even 200 million bushels larger than the extraordinary total for 1891. Of the effects of such excellent harvests upon the future of business and the traffic and earnings of our transportation lines, we need not speak. The figures tell their own story.

PHILIP AT BREAKFAST.

From the New York Sun.

"I had often seen windbreaks of trees or shrubs, planted to protect orchards or fields from cold winds," said Mr. Gratebar, "but never before a windbreak to keep food warm. But, wandering into the diningroom after I had finished my own breakfast, I saw Philip eating his. He had a plate of nicely browned cakes in front of him. It was a lovely autumn morning, and the windows were open; a gentle breeze blew in. There was no cover over the cakes. Philip didn't want to shut out the breeze, but he did want to keep the cakes warm, so he had moved the spoon holder and the sugar bowl up just to windward of the cakes, and outside of them he had set up an edge a plate as a windbreak. And, with the morning paper to look at, Philip was eating with much serenity and with keen enjoyment. Oh, happy youth!"

GENERAL NEWS.

Atlanta entertained the President and cabinet Tuesday and Wednesday.

Postal receipts from 30 cities for the first quarter of this year show an increase of 10 per cent. over the same period of last year.

The scheme for reforms in Armenia submitted by the European Powers have been accepted by the Turkish Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Joseph Ramsey, Jr., now general manager of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Association, has been appointed general manager of Wabash.

The loyal Legion of the Good Will, a fraternal organization, held its annual convention at St. Louis, where John Gibson commander over General Miles.

Mrs. Clara Doty Bates died at her home in Chicago, after a long illness. Mrs. Bates was a well-known author, being particularly prominent as a writer of juvenile fiction.

It is officially announced that since the beginning of the campaign against the insurgents of Cuba, the Spanish forces have lost one brigadier general, two superior officers, 150 other officers and 1,811 soldiers, who have either died of disease or have been killed by the enemy.

Mrs. Alexander, the poetess, is dead. Mrs. Alexander was Miss Cecil Frances Humphreys, and was the wife of Right Rev. Wm. Alexander, D. D., B. C. L., Bishop of Derry and Raphoe. She was well-known as the author of "Moral Songs," "Hymns for Children" and "Poems of Old Testament Subjects."

Signor Michele Raffaylo, the celebrated euphonium soloist, died of Bright's disease at his home in Bayonne, N. J., last week. Raffaylo was known the world over and became endeared to the American public through the tours of Gilmore's band. When Gilmore died and the "old band" was reorganized Raffaylo went with Sousa and remained with him until illness incapacitated him for work. When Sousa received the news of his death at the St. Louis exposition, the band played a dead march in honor of the deceased musician.

Minister Denby and the British Minister to China have succeeded in overcoming the obstacles which threatened to make the Ku-Cheng commission a failure, so far as it was intended to secure the punishment of the Chinese who were guilty of participating in the riots at Ku-Cheng wherein much damage was done to missionary property and great indignities heaped upon the missionaries. At each stage of the commission has been hindered in prosecuting its inquiries by the local Chinese officials, and the Viceroy of the Province of Sze-Chuen himself has stood in the way of the punishment of the guilty parties. Finally appeal was made to the Tung-Li-Yamen directly, and that body has acceded to the demands of the ministers.

The advisory council of the American Protective Association, in session, perfected the organization of the national advisory board by electing J. K. Stevens of Detroit president, G. W. Van Fossen of Tacoma, Wash., vice president and the Rev. Dr. James W. Dunn of Boston secretary.

The following report and resolutions were adopted:

To the officers and members of the national advisory board of the A. P. A.: Your committee on plan of work and resolutions beg leave to submit the following report:

We recommend that an executive committee be created, composed of thirteen members of this board, the chairman, secretary, treasurer and vice president to be officers and also members to be appointed by the chairman.

We recommend that the advisory board, through its executive committee, collect all possible reliable information concerning the views, affiliations and records of all presidential and vice presidential candidates, and "possibilities" in all political parties, and after collecting and formulating the same, to furnish the information to the executive board of the states to be by them disseminated among the subordinate councils and advisory boards of their jurisdictions and to the councils of the order.

Resolved, That the board advise the members of this order to vote for nominations to office on the party tickets of the party they affiliate with, and to vote for the election of candidates only who are in thorough accord with and will, if elected, support the following principles: Reduction of immigration; to debilitate undesirable persons; extension of time for naturalization; an educational qualification for suffrage; the maintenance of one general non-sectarian free public school system; no public funds or public property for sectarian purposes; taxation of all property not owned and controlled by the public; the opening to public official inspection of all private schools, convents, monasteries, hospitals and all institutions of an educational and reformatory character; no support given for any public position to any person who recognizes primal allegiance in civil affairs to any foreign or colonial power; public lands for actual settlement by American citizens only.

Resolved, That this order demands the thorough enforcement of all existing laws by legally constituted authorities. The only true American remedy for a wrong is to be sought in the courts or at the ballot.

GENERAL NEWS.

Senator Ingalls says that he is mainly will succeed Peffer in the senate.

John Lockwood was held for the grand jury for criminally libeling Governor White.

Colonel T. L. Wilson, who conceived the idea of building a railroad from St. Louis to Denison, Tex., in which resulted in the construction of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, died in Fort Scott, Kansas, week. He was the first president of the Tebo & Neosho railroad, which was merged into the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, and he built forty miles of the road from Sedalia southward.

A prosperous farmer near Fort Scott, Mo., was killed by a lightning bolt. The cause of his death was cancer of the face, which necessitated his retirement from the railroad business a number of years ago.

The report that the queen of Corea had been killed during the recent attack upon the palace at Seoul was confirmed in a dispatch from the Korean capital, which stated that the dead body of the murdered woman had been found. A Sohai is under arrest at Seoul, charged with the crime. It is stated that besides the queen three other women were killed during the attack led by the father of the king. These are supposed to have been her attendants, who were in the apartment with her when entrance to the palace was forced. The unfortunate queen, who was really the ruler of the little empire, once narrowly escaped assassination through the devotion of a maid who drank poison which was intended for her mistress.

The constitution of the Cuban revolutionary government has been promulgated.

From the moral standpoint, the status of Cuban insurrection will be materially improved if belligerent rights have been accorded to the insurgents. It is questionable, however, although this is not admitted by some authorities, whether the Cubans would profit by such recognition. The Central American Republics recognized the Cubans as belligerents during the ten years' war from 1895 to 1897; yet it is history that the insurrection, even thus supported by the moral sentiment of neighboring republics, failed.

Belligerency is another word for neutrality. The nation that is neutral, according to international law, must not favor either of the belligerent parties; and it is an essential character of neutrality to furnish no aids to one party which the neutral is not equally ready to furnish to the other. It is laid down that a nation which would be admitted to the privileges of neutrality must perform the duties it enjoins. But (and it is here that the Cubans discern a ray of hope) the neutral duty does not extend so far as to exclude a neutral nation from the belligerent territory.

A neutral nation has a right to pursue its ordinary commerce. Vessels engaged in the Cuban trade, for example, may become common carriers without being subject to confiscation of the ship or of the neutral articles on board; though not without the risk of having the voyage interrupted by the seizure of the hostile property. The general inviolability of the neutral character goes further than merely the protection of neutral property. It protects the property of the belligerents when within the neutral jurisdiction. It is not lawful to make neutral territory the scene of hostility nor to attack an enemy while within it; and if the enemy be attacked or captured while under the neutral protection, it is the right of the neutral nation to redress the injury and effect restitution.

Thus, it is argued, the Cubans, if recognized as belligerents, could purchase arms openly in the United States and have them shipped to a given port in Cuba as merchandise, giving chances on the delivery of the goods. Whether this could be done, is, of course, an open question, entirely dependent upon the interpretation of the international code by the United States. That a friendly interpretation would be placed upon the definition of the term "neutrality" is taken by the friends of Cuba as a matter of course.

Another advantage which will accrue to the Cubans in the event of their recognition as belligerents will be the more ready sale of their bonds. The fact of such recognition in itself would give the bonds a market.

SIGNS OF A HARD WINTER.

From the Kokomo Tribune.

The goosebumps are nearly all white this year, and the result will be that snow will lie on the ground from early in December until late in April. A long, cold winter filled with blustering storms is ahead. There are other signs that confirm this. Corn husks are unusually thick, and chipmunks and woodchucks are already fat enough to kill. Coal is advancing and gas companies are threatening to raise their rates.

GENERAL NEWS.

John W. Mackay, Jr., was killed by being thrown from his horse against a tree.

Mr. Justice White, one of the most portly members of the United States supreme court, is daily practicing on a bicycle and appeared in public Saturday on Massachusetts avenue, Washington.

Governor Clarke received a message from the attorney general at Hot Springs late Saturday afternoon announcing that Chancellor Leatherman had dismissed Pugglist Corbett and held that there was no law to prevent glove contests in the state. He at once sent for Brigadier General Taylor and the two went to the arena for about two hours.

At the close of the conference the governor stepped out of his room quietly and went home, but it was officially announced at 10 o'clock that he had decided to issue a vigorous formal proclamation warning the Florida Athletic club to cease its preparations for a fight at Hot Springs and ordering the state militia to hold itself in readiness for immediate service.

The adjutant general has submitted to the secretary of war his annual report for the past fiscal year. The report shows that the recent change in methods of conducting the recruiting service whereby general service recruits are no longer held three months for instruction but are promptly forwarded to regiments from recruiting stations and rendezvous has been productive of good results.

The act of August 1, 1894, confining first enlistment in the army to persons who are not over thirty years of age who are citizens of the United States or who have made legal declaration of intention and who can speak, read and write the English language, and the more recent prohibition by the secretary of war of the acceptance of minors, except as musicians, have resulted in a material improvement in the character of men received as recruits and have not interfered to prevent the enlistment of men in sufficient number to keep the ranks well filled throughout the year.

There is now only one Indian company in service—troop L, seventh cavalry—and enlistment of Indian soldiers has been discontinued, only sixty-three being enlisted last year. The total number of enlistments in the army during the year for the regular limit of 25,000 7,775, of which number 5,515 were native born and 2,257 of foreign birth; 7,173 were white and sixty-three Indians, the remainder colored. There are indications that the efforts to prevent undesirable men from entering the army are meeting with success.

The report from officers on duty and professors of military science and tactics of military colleges gives evidence of the increasing favor in which the people hold instruction blending physical training with scholastic studies. The average total number of students during the past year at these institutions were 35,638. Of these 23,728 were capable of military duty, 12,581, were required under college rule to be enrolled as military students and the whole number that received military instruction during the last quarter of the scholastic year was 14,561. The record shows that the total attendance has more than doubled in number and the interest in the military course of faculties with the students has kept pace therewith.

During the year 1895 forty-three states and territories obtained the services of officers of the army for temporary or regular duty with state troops. The assembly of troops of the permanent establishment with those of the states and state camps has now been essayed with success. The next step says, the adjutant general, would be to assemble troops of the permanent establishment and troops of the several states in a common camp with the limits of some government park or reservation to be brigaded with as hither as they would be in time of actual war, not by states, and to be maneuvered accordingly.

ORIGIN OF WORDS.

From the Washington Post.

Equivocation, a word now applied to any evasion, was once understood to mean the calling of diverse things by the same name.

Peck at first meant a basket or receptacle for grain or other substances. The expression at first had no reference to else.

Starve was once to die any manner of death. Wycliffe's sermons tell how "Christ starved on the cross for the redemption of man."

The word timesel once meant brilliant, shining. Milton uses it in this sense when he speaks of "the timesel-clipped feet of Thebes."

The word miscreant formerly signified only an unbeliever, an infidel. Joan of Arc, in the literature of her time was called a miscreant.

ALL KINDS OF ITEMS.

The United States has licensed an apple brandy distillery at Alberta, Henry county.

Drury College, Springfield, has received a gift of \$2,000 toward an endowment fund.

Gov. Stone appointed Lon F. Jones coal oil inspector for Piedmont for a period of two years.

There is talk of building the new line of railroad from Grant City via Albany to St. Joseph.

Wm. Clark, farmer, near St. Joseph, killed one unknown burglar and badly wounded another.

Samuel W. L. has accepted an honor of trade's annual dinner, November 18.

A Greene county man arrested for cutting wheat on Sunday pleaded in extenuation that it was necessary in order to save the crop.

A well-known European authority, Gliesecker, predicts that the European sugar crop will be 1,200,000 tons short of the average.

In some localities horticulturists are not getting the expected profit out of their apple crop on account of exorbitant railroad freight rates.

J. M. Brown, night watchman at the Carrollton jail, and Mrs. Emma Voyles, held for the grand jury for driving a team to Hickory county without the consent of the owner, were married in the jail.

The attorney-general of Minnesota has applied for an injunction to restrain the proposed consolidation of the Northern Pacific and Great Northern on the ground that it is contrary to public policy.

The secretary of state has incorporated the Farmers' Stock Bank, of Blackwater, Cooper county; capital, \$10,000. Incorporators—James Cooney, Lon V. Stephens, Gabe Cramer and others.

The Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Red Star, Union and Netherlands-American Steamship Companies are notifying European merchants of a ten per cent. reduction in freight rates to United States ports.

The boiler of Julius Peters' saw mill, southeast of Carrollton, exploded Thursday. Albert Peters was blown about 50 feet and sustained injuries from which he will die. Julius Peters will lose one eye and Ed Webb and Joe Baker were injured.

Relatives, neighbors and friends of S. B. Black, the missing grocer of Ononago, are still doing what they can to obtain information concerning the missing man. The general belief is that he either become demented and wandered away, or has been killed for his money and thrown into some old shaft.

The situation in Cuba does not appear to have materially changed within the last few weeks. At any rate we have no reliable information that any important military engagements have taken place, or that any substantial gain of territory has been made by either party to the contest. The great majority of the newspapers of this country continue to express warm sympathy with the insurgent cause, and many advocate immediate recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by our government. It is generally believed that the Cuban question in some form will come up in congress as soon as that body meets. It has been rumored that President Cleveland contemplated sending a commissioner to the island to investigate and report upon the state of affairs there.

The latest official computation puts the total cost of the Brooklyn bridge at \$17,489,855. The bridge when contracted for was to cost \$10,800,000. Actually the bridge cost \$15,000,000. Subsequent expenditures, which have brought the total cost up to the present figure, are due to the present acquisition of new approaches and to improvements upon the structure. The Brooklyn bridge is the most expensive work of the kind in the world, exceeding in cost any other bridge of which authentic figures are available. The bridge over the Forth in Scotland cost \$14,000,000, the Victoria bridge of Canada cost \$12,000,000, the bridge across the Volga at Saratov in Russia cost \$4,000,000. The cost of Waterloo bridge \$5,500,000, and of the Westminster bridge \$2,500,000.

The question of the enforcement of law, especially the excise law and others having to do with "personal liberty," continues to be one of the leading topics of discussion, particularly in the large cities. In brief, it is the question of lax or rigid enforcement, and in some cases, as for instance in New York City, according to the testimony of Mr. Roosevelt, the question of partial or impartial enforcement. How far is it advisable to permit an official charged

with the enforcement of a law to refrain from enforcing it, in obedience to what he thinks is the more or less general public desire for lax enforcement, or because he regards the law as bad or obsolete? We have heard much about judge-made law. One good effect of the present widespread discussion is that it will concentrate public attention upon the laws as they are and lead to careful scrutiny of them; and this may be expected to result in more or less revision of the laws where they are found out of harmony with the current opinion.

The triennial council of the Congregational church met at Syracuse, N. Y. The report of the secretary, "The church" has been increased during the triennial by 58,442, a number larger by 9,000 than in the previous three years, or any three years of our record. The number added on confession of faith has been 104,379, and the number removed by death, 24,626. The number of infant baptisms reaches 34,392, almost 6,000 more than in the last period. The gain in Sunday Schools is 51,300, and in young people's societies, 58,985, the latter reaching a total of 204,085. The gain of members is largest in the interior, 31,077—8,500 more than in the east and west combined. In this roll Illinois stands first, with 6,994, followed by Michigan with 5,326, and Iowa with 5,934. Then come Massachusetts with 4,000, California with 4,450, and Ohio with 3,113. The total benevolent contributions reported for the three years stand \$7,244,628. The average per member is \$12.89, or \$1.22 per annum.

What is known as the Congress of the Eucharistic League of America met in Washington recently. It represents comparatively a new movement among American Catholics, and the object of the congress is to assimilate the priesthood and lay members of the Catholic church with the aims and purposes of the Eucharistic League. This organization has been in existence many years in Europe, but was transplanted to this country about a year ago, having been instituted at Notre Dame, Indiana, in August, 1894. The chief object of the Eucharistic League is to promulgate the Catholic doctrine of the Eucharist, and to cultivate adoration for the same in the church. Every member of the league gives a solemn pledge to devote an hour each day to study, meditation, and prayer on this one theme. By this means it is hoped to raise the priesthood and laity to a better understanding and higher regard for the sacrament. The Washington congress was made up of prominent Catholics from all parts of the United States, many of whom participated in the proceedings.

Between 500 and 600 delegates from thirty-eight states and territories, representing nearly 300,000 members of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, congregated at Music Hall, Baltimore, to attend its twenty-second annual convention.

Miss Frances E. Willard, National President of the W. C. T. U., in her annual address, said:

But what the world waits for is not the new woman alone, but the new man. "One swallow does not make a summer," and one parent by his heartiness does not make a home.

No feature of this year is so encouraging as the pronounced reaction against the decadence in literature and law. The famous and infamous literature who is now writing out his sentence in prison was the center of a school that is thoroughly discredited.

A union of reform forces is contemplated and the leaders have agreed to the following basis, which is commended to the good will of all White Ribbon women: